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ONCE more we have to complain that the Alma Mater Society has, through neglect, sacrificed the interests of the JOURNAL. No staff has been appointed to take charge of the paper for the following year, and, if we are to judge from former years, it will be late next session before any move is made in the matter. The duties of the present staff end with the issue of the twelfth number. They have no authority to carry on the JOURNAL until relieved by the new staff. Hence there is always an interregnum, which of late years has lasted far on into the following session, much to the injury both of the literary and financial possibilities of the paper. The positions of managing editor and treasurer should be made tenable for several sessions in order to give stability to the paper and prevent these yearly lapses. It is too late now to remedy the evil this session, but we would urge upon such officers of the Alma Mater Society as are to return next session the necessity of prompt action in the matter of appointing a new staff.

WE feel that the students really deserve our praise and admiration for the very decorous manner in which they conducted themselves during the whole of the closing ceremonies. No one expects that "mum" is to be the word when the students are assembled in their gallery to view the proceedings of convocation week. It has been a recognized custom in this, as in other colleges, that the students may in a sense take part in the proceedings, and by their timely applause, appropriate remarks, and witty ejaculations in the nick of time, add zest and life to the proceedings. On some former occasions the element which they contributed was largely out of harmony with the proceedings—a mere meaningless discord, the sole object being to make a noise. Their remarks were ill chosen, and had no respect for time or place. This year, however, there was a marked absence of the mere noisy element. There was less of the animal and more of the human in the gallery's contribution to the proceedings of the day. We say this with some considerable pride in our students, for there are other colleges in this country which boast themselves to be something whose students have not quite reached the human stage in their contributions on such occasions. We trust that the good sense shown by the present students may have its influence on all their successors, and that the students of Queen's may find renown, not only as scholars, but as gentlemen. And when they have graduated may they leave the halls of their Alma Mater knowing the possibility at least of being "pleasant without scurrility, witty without affectation, audacious without impudency, as well as learned without opinion and strange without heresy."

THE VALEDICTORIES.

ARTS—W. J. PATTERSON.

Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In harmony with a time-honored custom, the members of the graduating class of '88 present their farewell address. Scarcely four years have elapsed since first we trod the friendly halls of Queen's. But these have been years fraught with important events, not alone to ourselves and to this university, but to our native land, to the empire to which we are proud to belong, and to the world at large. Princes have been deposed and governments overturned; rulers of empires have gone to their rest, and new rulers have taken their places, Mutual strifes and jealousies have endangered the peace of Europe. While the dark continent of the West has been resisting the advances of civilization, the empires of the East have been opening their doors more or less widely to welcome the onward march of progress. Our nation has enjoyed external peace, and has been slowly, yet surely, attaining to a more complete emancipation. Within the past year our beloved sovereign has attained the jubilee anniversary of her wise and beneficent reign. The great and good of the earth have been passing away, and yet the world wags on. Within our own land these years have witnessed changes of momentous importance. We have had cause for sorrow and cause for rejoicing. Memory still dwells with sadness on the scenes of the Northwest rebellion, even while the heart rejoices at the measure of present prosperity our land enjoys, and anticipates its future glory. Our great national highway has been successfully completed. The East has shaken hands with the West, and continents have been brought into neighborhood. Such stupendous achievements of our race—achievements that eclipse, in their far-reaching consequences, the greatest works of ancient empires—warrant the prophecy that within these walls some future valedictorian will chronicle the completion of a trans-Asiatic highway, when the teeming millions of China and the wild inhabitants of Tibet and Tartary shall be awakened by the screech of the steam siren to the consciousness of a world beyond their own, and when the nations that dwell in darkness, already united by the silken cords of commerce, shall attain to that greater and more glorious unity of common humanity and common brotherhood in Christ.

Nor have these years been barren of progress in our university. Nowhere has progress been more manifest. We were privileged to witness the inception of the great University Federation scheme, and to watch with anxious eyes its later developments. We have throughout heartily endorsed the attitude of our university authorities toward that scheme. We were deeply interested spectators of the proceedings of last convocation, when our jubilee scheme was launched. With our able and in-

domitable Principal at the helm, and so ably seconded by his colleagues, we felt that, if success lay in the region of the attainable, success would be attained. As fort after fort was stormed and captured—or rather, we should say, opened wide its gates to the champions of our university and her honor—and the tidings went abroad, no hearts beat more warmly than ours to hail the success of that scheme; and to-day we heartily join in the universal regret that such arduous labor has compelled our Principal to be absent from this convocation. But faith, hope and charity are characteristics of the sons of Queen's as well as of her fathers. We hope to meet again. To-day we rejoice in the success of that scheme; we rejoice in the prosperity of our university; we hail with thankful hearts her career of increased usefulness. We commend her to those who shall follow us, that they may use well her increased facilities for the acquisition of knowledge, greet with many hearts and true her new professors, and love her to the end. We are proud to receive our degrees from such a university. To-day our earnest desire and hope is that, going forth, as many of us are, into the wider university of life, we may wear worthily her name, guard sacredly her honor, be true to ourselves, true to our God, and thus be true to all mankind.

Memory loves to dwell on the scenes of childhood's days; so ours goes back to the childhood days of our college career, and flits lightly over the years that have since intervened. Gathered from the four winds of the earth (i.e., Canada, of course), what a motley crew we were! There were wise men from the east and staid farmers' sons from the west; there were the favorites on the campus and the favorites in the drawing-room. We combined the wisdom of age with the vigor and agility of youth. As has been well said by a wise senior, we were unique. But despite the heterogeneous character of our composition, we soon were, and remain to this day, a unit, knit together in the bonds of a friendship that has endured the storms of adversity and still remains unimpaired. As a class we were neither a mollusk nor a jelly-fish, but belonged to that important class scientists call erect vertebrata. From our infancy we were able to stand alone. We have boldly reconstructed the Concursus Iniquitatis et Virtutis, and extended the franchise in that venerable institution. Side by side we have borne the toils of the class-room, or struggled manfully for victory on the campus. Side by side and shoulder to shoulder we have run the gauntlet of the exams., together have shared their toils and triumphs, together tasted the bitterness of defeat and the sweets of victory. Nor has our class lacked its quota of the fair sex. Tho' not distinguished for number or quantity, the quality is unsurpassed, and we can assure the fair ladies of this ancient city that their sisters are no mean competitors in the race for academic honors.

No greater mistake can be made than to suppose a college course an unbroken flood of sunshine and pleasing

sensation. If such were its real character, it would defeat the very end it has in view. College life has its dark days as well as its bright, its cloud as well as its sunshine. The fact that we are engaged in intellectual pursuits does not in any degree detract from, but rather intensifies, the sensitiveness to physical and spiritual pain. In the intellectual, as in the spiritual, world we are made perfect through suffering. Not in any spirit of pessimism, however, do we utter these words. Only to the aimless in life does a college course present such a dreary picture. There is a purpose in life, a grand and glorious opportunity of realizing the high end of our being, of making the world of mankind better and happier for our having been in the world. Inspired by such high motives, a college education will be eagerly and faithfully sought as the instrument to that higher and final end in life.

Equally fallacious is the theory that men enter upon such a course simply in order to become acquainted with the contents of books. This, it is true, is a necessary concomitant of a university education, but it is not education itself. A book is a museum of thought, not thought itself; a professor is an exponent of thought, not thought itself. Only in so far as we re-think the thoughts of men and books are we educated by contact with men and books. Much of the work done in a college course is preliminary. We have, as it were, thus far done little more than unseal the book of knowledge. We have climbed, as it were, to a slight eminence, from which, with keener vision, we may scan the broad domain of being. In the language of Plato, books and men are but the imperfect images and agents by means of which our mental vision is cleared and quickened, and through which we rise and grasp the realities of being. Thought is the great evolving power in the intellectual universe. Education is not a process of addition only, but also of evolution. Man is educated not by receiving alone, but by receiving and giving, and thus becoming.

Such are some of the thoughts that hold our minds at this important juncture in our lives. Soon we part, each to engage in his chosen profession. Some return to engage in theological studies; some to the study of medicine or law; while some, it may be, return for post-graduate work in arts. Others will seek their life's work in teaching in this or in other lands. One, we believe, will leave these halls for a home beyond the broad Pacific. At such a season the emotions that surge over our being are inexpressible. Conscious, however, that a loving Father's hand shapes and guides our destiny, we go forth. But ere we leave we say to all, farewell. To you, the inhabitants of this ancient city, who have so kindly received us to your homes, your social gatherings and your sanctuaries, we say adieu. If you have soothed the care or gladdened the heart of some forlorn student, yours will be a student's reward.

To you, our fellow-students who remain to complete your course, we wish all the joys of college life, with few

of its sorrows. And when, like us, you come to cross the B.A. line, may you all be there. With the kindest sympathy, we say to you all farewell.

And you, our honored professors, who have seen many days such as this, who have watched with zealous care the heaven of knowledge working in our untutored minds, who have, with such patient mind, gentle hand and steadfast purpose, led us through the labyrinth mazes of science, of art or of literature, whose constant aim was our good, and whose greatest pleasure was our progress—to you we give a kind farewell. We thank you for all you have endeavored to make us, and humbly trust we may worthily reflect the painstaking care you have bestowed upon us.

And to you, old Queen's, whose rooms are bright with the memories of days gone by, whose spacious hall has often appalled us, whose name we love and whose prosperity we will seek, to you we say, "Long live Queen's!"

WOMEN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE—MISS A. LAWYER.

Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:

As valedictorian for the graduating class of the Women's Medical College, I will address myself chiefly to them—to those who are just leaving academic life for the sterner struggle and larger strife in the field of practice. The hour belongs to them; if others find patience to listen they will kindly remember that after all they are but as spectators at a wedding; the hour is not momentous to them, but it is to the friends who are kneeling at the altar, and it is of these that the priest is thinking. I speak more directly to you then, ladies of the graduating class.

The days of our education as pupils of trained instructors are over. Our first harvest is all garnered; henceforth we are sowers as well as reapers, and the world is our field, and such questions as these present themselves: How does our knowledge stand us to-day? What have we gained? What must we forget? What remains yet to be learned? Then another question forces itself upon us, How are we to obtain patients and keep their confidence?

We have chosen a laborious profession, and have made great sacrifice to fit ourselves to follow it successfully. We wish to be useful and receive the reward of our industry, and in the short, familiar talk with you I shall give you a few of my thoughts.

Our acquaintance with some of the accessory branches is much greater now than it will be ten years hence. Chemistry, for instance, is apt to spoil on one's hands. We are fresh from the lecture room and the laboratory. We have passed examinations in Anatomy, Chemistry, Materia Medica, and were quite ready in our answers—more ready, perhaps, than men in large practice to-day would be, for they have got rid of the less practical part

of their acquisitions, and we must undergo the same depleting process.

Yet we must pause before we infer that our teachers were in fault when giving us facts not directly convertible into practical purposes, and likely to be forgotten. All systematic knowledge involves much that is not practical, yet it is the only knowledge which satisfies the mind, and it is the easiest way of acquiring and retaining facts which are practical. There are many things which we can afford to forget, which yet it is well to learn. In the new season we see nothing of the fertilizing soil which we placed about the roots of our plants, but we do see increased and more luxuriant growth. So with the constant change of thought; the knowledge of to-day finds a soil in the forgotten facts of yesterday.

We must not worry if after a few years the list of accomplishments on our diplomas, which seemed so broad, has shrunk very narrow indeed, for all the while there will be making out for us an ampler and fairer parchment, signed by old Father Time himself, as president of that great university in which Experience is the one perpetual and all-sufficient teacher. Our present plethora of acquisitions will soon enure itself when we come to handle life and death as a daily business; our memories will bid good-bye to such inmates as the foramina of the Sphenoidal bone and the familiar oxides of Methyl, Ethyl, Amyl, Phenol, Ammonium. But let us be thankful that we have learned them, and remember that even the learned ignorance of a nomenclature is something to have mastered, and will serve as pegs to hang facts upon which would otherwise have strewed the floor of memory in loose disorder.

But still our education has been somewhat practical more so lately. We have been taught the theory of medicine and surgery by the professors of our own college, and, thanks to the kindness of the visiting physicians of the General Hospital, we have had the advantages of lectures at the bedside, and have been present at operations in the amphitheatre. But it must be confessed that we get far too little of the practical education here, and that the great hospitals, infirmaries and dispensaries of large cities, where men of well-sifted reputations are in constant attendance, are the true centres of medical education, and each one of us should make an effort, before commencing to practice, to spend a longer or shorter time at some such place. But I am not underrating your abilities, for, even without that extra experience, I'd much rather be cared for in a fever by one of my classmates than by any of the renowned fogies of years ago, could they be called back from that better world where there are no physicians needed, and, if the old adage can be trusted, not many within call.

In fact, at this time we know much that time alone will teach us the applicability of, for even the knowledge which we may be said to possess will be a very different thing after long habit has made it a part of our existence. The *tactus eruditus* extends to the mind as well as to the

finger-tips. Experience means the knowledge gained by perpetual trial, and this is the knowledge we place most confidence in in the practical affairs of life. Our training has two steps: The first deals with our intelligence, which takes the idea of what is to be done with the most ease and readiness; but, again, we have to educate ourselves through the pretentious claims of intellect into the humble accuracy of instinct, and we end at last by acquiring the dexterity, the perfection, the certainty, which the bee and the spider inherit from nature. Book-knowledge, lecture-knowledge, examination-knowledge are all in the brain; but work-knowledge is not only in the brain, but in the senses, in the muscles, in the ganglia of the sympathetic nerves—all over the person, as it were, as instinct seems diffused through every part of those lower animals that have no such distinct organ as a brain. See a skillful surgeon handle a broken limb, see a wise old physician smile away a case that looks to a novice as if the sexton would be sent for, and we realize what we may yet learn if we are willing.

Soon we will enter into relations with the public, to expend our skill and knowledge for its benefit, and find our support in the rewards of our labor. And what do we expect? We must take the community just as it is and make the best of it. We wish to obtain its confidence; to do this there is a short rule which we will find useful—deserve it. But to deserve it we must unite many excellencies, natural and acquired. As the basis of all the rest, we must have those traits of character which fit us to enter into the most intimate relations with the families of which we are the privileged friend and adviser. Medical Christianity, if I may use the term, is of very early date. By the oath of Hippocrates the practitioner bound himself to enter into his patient's house with the sole purpose of doing him good, and so conduct himself as to avoid the very appearance of evil. And we, also, can come up to this standard and add to it the more recently discovered graces and virtues. The greatest practitioners are generally those who concentrate all their powers of mind on their business, and if we are ambitious in our practice we may hope to win honor therein. The community will soon find out if we mean business, or if we are of those diplomated dilettanti who like the amusement of quasi-medical studies, but have no idea of wasting their precious time in putting their knowledge into practice for the benefit of their suffering fellow-creatures.

I need not speak of the importance of punctuality, for if we have ever been sick and waited for the doctor we will not need to be told that much worry and distress are often avoided by keeping appointments. I read of a doctor who always carried two watches, so as to be exact, and who took great pains to be at his patient's house when expected, even though no express appointment had been made.

We are to keep doubts from our patients. They have no more right to know all the truth from us than they

have to all the medicines in our surgeries. It is a terrible thing to take away hope, even earthly hope, from a fellow-creature. Some shrewd old doctors always have on hand some phrases which satisfy those patients who insist on knowing the pathology of their complaints, without the slightest capacity of understanding the scientific explanation.

We have a physician in our village whose smile is worth hundreds of dollars per annum to him. We may not be able to put on such a smile, for we may not have the same kindly, tranquil nature that radiates the pleasant face and makes one the happier for having met it in the daily rounds; but we can cultivate the disposition, and it will work its way through the surface—nay, more, we can try and wear a quiet and encouraging look, and it will react on the disposition and make us more like what we seem to be, at least bring us nearer to its own likeness.

If we cannot get and keep our patients' confidence, let us give place to some one who can. If they wish to employ one who they think knows more than we do, we are not to take it as a personal wrong. No matter whether the patient is right or wrong in his choice—that is nothing to us; it is not the question of our estimate of our own ability, but what the patient thinks of it.

Next I refer to our relations with our medical sisters and brethren. These relations may be a source of happiness and growth in character and knowledge, or they may make us wretched, and end by leaving us isolated from those who should be our friends and counsellors. The life of a physician becomes ignoble when petty jealousies sour the temper in perpetual quarrels. His pursuits are eminently humanizing, and the most of doctors look with disgust on the petty personalities which intrude themselves into the placid domain and art whose province it is to heal and not to wound. We have found the doctors of Kingston courteous and kind, and ever ready to lend us a helping hand to overcome the difficulties we may have met in our student life.

The intercourse of teacher and student in this city, as it should be, is eminently cordial and kindly. We leave with regret, and hold in tender remembrance those who have taken us by the hand at our entrance on our chosen path, and led us patiently and faithfully until the gates were open and the world lies before us. We will remember with gratitude every earnest effort, every encouraging word which has helped us in our difficult and wearying career of study. The names we read on our diplomas will recall faces which are like family portraits in our memory, and the echo of voices which we have listened to so long will linger in our memories far into the still evening of our lives.

To the citizens of Kingston we are grateful for their kindnesses and sympathies. And now nothing remains but for me to assure them that the class of '88 will not be less womanly, less true and brave than those who have graduated and gone to distant lands to face difficulties in

the Master's name, none the less true and brave than those who have remained here to overcome prejudices, made none the less difficult by their nearness.

Briefly, then, to all we would say: "You have been kind to us and have helped us, and we bid you a loving farewell."

ROYAL MEDICAL COLLEGE—E. H. HORSEY.

Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:

You will permit me, as the representative of the graduating class of the Royal Medical College, to give expression to a few thoughts which have occurred to me on the eve of parting with you.

It would be impossible for me to tell you rightly the mingled feelings with which we leave the pleasant haunts of college days to face the stern battle of life. My predecessors have faithfully depicted them. With what they have told you I concur. To what they have said I fear I can add nothing, for the valedictories of the past, so eloquently and pathetically expressive of heartfelt gratitude and parting sorrow, have scattered their fragrance so thoroughly round the precincts of this hall that, were her rafters possessed of any of the traditional vivacity of those rocks and hills of old which Orpheus moved at will, I fear that long ere this we would have had the blue canopy of heaven for the roof of Convocation Hall.

We of the Royal, in common with the students of the other colleges of our university—and, indeed, every friend of Queen's—regret the absence of our beloved Principal and Vice-Chancellor from among us to-day. We sincerely regret the cause of his absence. To all Canadians he is known as a great man, as a true scholar and as a patriot. As such he is known to us, his students, but we also know him as the students' friend. Had we difficulties? He has solved them. Did we need advice? He has given it. His splendid example has helped us. His firm belief in the future of Queen's has encouraged us. His magnificent achievements have delighted us. And that he may return again in perfect health to the work he loves so dearly, and to which he has devoted his princely talents, is our fervent prayer in parting with you.

You will permit me to say a word with regard to a separate medical convocation. We of the Royal feel it almost a grievance that it should be necessary for our graduates to wait in this city for a month or more after examinations are concluded for the purpose of attending convocation. Other medical schools of our province, and of other provinces whose examinations occur at the same time as ours, have their convocation immediately on the completion of their examinations, so that they may at once start out to work. The result in our case this year is that scarcely half of our graduates have been able to wait for convocation. Our class is thus broken up and separated before the final re-union, to which we all look forward with pleasure, can occur. We feel that the Faculty of Medicine now forms a sufficiently important

part of our university to be granted a separate convocation, and I would most respectfully ask the Senate to take this important question into their serious consideration.

I believe that I voice the unanimous sentiment of our class when I say that we part with feelings of the sincerest gratitude toward every member of our Faculty for their honest labors in our behalf, and for the assistance and encouragement they have given us throughout our course. Not more than two years ago one of my predecessors deemed it his duty to criticise our hospital facilities and equipment somewhat harshly. This year we have found none of the grievances of which he then complained. On the contrary, our hospital practice and our clinical lectures have to us been of the most satisfactory character.

To the good citizens of Kingston we owe much. When first we came among you we were indeed young and verdant social saplings. You have watched our slow and unpromising growth. You have pruned off many a useless twig of awkwardness and many a drooping branch of bashfulness—for our class was essentially a bashful one—and although we know we have not yet attained to our full growth, yet we have been thus far so carefully nurtured and trained that we may now go forth to the world trusting to the showers and sunshine of the future, to the misfortunes and the successes before us, for our further growth. We thank you heartily for your whole-souled hospitality.

Fellow-students, there is a thought which has been ever present with me since first I entered the halls of old Queen's, and which after years of association with you is now more vividly before me than ever. I would like to see a greater spirit of unity between the colleges of this university. There is not the friendly intermingling of the students of arts and medicine that there should be. I would like to see all the students of this university united as one man in matters of common interest and questions of common good. It would be a benefit alike to our Alma Mater and ourselves. Gentlemen of the gown should remember that, though their brothers of the Royal are not decked out in like array, that they are nevertheless true sons of the same Alma Mater. They should remember that they have played a very important part in upholding the honor of old Queen's on the foot-ball field, in athletic sports, and that later on in life they have by no means dishonored the university to which they belong. Let our students' society be a society of the students. Have it conducted in such a manner that the medicals may look upon it as their society as well as the arts men theirs. If possible, hold the meetings in each of the colleges alternately. Give the medicals a fair representation on the staff of officers, from the highest to the lowest. Conduct your *Journal* as a university paper, not as a Queen's College Journal, and then if the medicals do not take an interest in the affairs of the society, blame them. To do so under present circumstances would be unjust.

Let me say in conclusion that few if any of you will

know the difficulty I had in deciding what best to speak of in this valedictory. Many fields were open to me. I might have attempted a description of the marked advance of medical science during the last few years. I might have attempted with borrowed eloquence to have described the parting with my fellow-students and my friends. I might have endeavored to laud everybody and everything connected with our sojourn in this city of four years. But after careful thought I felt thoroughly inadequate for the first, I felt the impossibility of properly portraying the second, and of the third I felt its hollowness.

The result has been that I have given you these few and imperfect thoughts, clothed in the plainest terms, whose only virtue may be the sincerity with which they are spoken.

We who are leaving will always take a lively interest in the future of our college and university. May success attend you, one and all! Good-bye.

DIVINITY—M. McKINNON.

Mr. Chancellor, Gentlemen of Convocation, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Another year has rolled on. Queen's is again ready to send out into the world a small band of her sons. We cannot go, as the loyal sons of an Alma Mater, without giving expression to at least a few of the thoughts and feelings which the occasion calls into being. We cannot leave this college without giving warm and sincere expression of our appreciation of what has been done in our behalf. In our feeble endeavors to explore at least a part of the vast kingdom of truth and knowledge, we have been led by faithful and competent guides, who have well earned our deepest gratitude and our warmest admiration. We have very appropriately closed our collegiate career with the study of theological science. Our even imperfect acquaintance with this, the "Queen of the Sciences," has enriched our intellectual and moral life. We are convinced of the great benefit that every student, no matter what his calling in life is to be, would derive from a course in theology. It would enable him to make the highest use of the attainments already made. It would give his knowledge breadth, sober and regulate his thinking and judgment, save him from onesidedness, and above all aid him in the formation of a true character. It is our humble opinion that the study of theology in universities should not be confined to theological students. Students of science especially should not be satisfied until they have spiritualized their knowledge by baptizing it in the transcendental and the divine with a course in theology. If this were more general, we believe there would be fewer erroneous views of religion and theology held by men of science. Tyros in theology, though they be specialists in science, are poorly fitted to form a true estimate of religion.

There is a time when a man ought to be avaricious, and this is when special opportunities to acquire knowl-

edge present themselves. Who have grander opportunities than students? What students have grander opportunities than those of Queen's? We realize to-day that we have passed through seasons fraught with opportunities for our improvement, rich in the presentation of the highest privileges. The question comes to us in no equivocal terms: How have we utilized them? It is remarkable that even those who have attained to years of maturity can not sufficiently appreciate privileges until they have passed away. This is as true of college students as of others. Their privileges are of the highest order; when they are neglected the results must be most disastrous. "To them much is given; of them much shall be required." To-day, then, in the presence of our Alma Mater, there is perhaps nothing more becoming than confession. "We are not worthy to be called thy sons." However, we do not purpose to enlarge upon our failures; we would rather lift up our heads on this propitious occasion and drink in new inspiration and strength, and go forth with the unswerving determination that henceforth we shall do our duty, for we know that Queen's expects every son to do his duty. There is that indefinable something which we feel to-day binding us closer than ever to this college. When a loyal son is about to leave the home of his childhood, the place where he has been nourished and cherished, he feels that there is a bond of union which distance cannot sever and which years cannot mar. The class of '88 feel that this is the relation in which they stand to their Alma Mater, and their aim will be to bring no stain to her unsullied character.

But, Mr. Chancellor, we are conscious of even a higher aim than this. We have been here preparing for a great work, viz., to preach the Gospel of the Grace of God. We are accordingly going out as servants of His, and our highest aim must be to glorify Him. We are conscious that this is a work in which angels would gladly engage, were they called to it, but nay, the work is committed to the weak, imperfect sons and daughters of men. Did we trust to our own attainments and abilities, our unanimous cry would be, "The work is too great for us." But when we hear the promise, "Lo, I am with you always," we are encouraged, and we go forth to-day from our Alma Mater with the one desire to labor for God and humanity. During our sojourn here we have been strengthened and equipped for this great work. Not that we have acquired so many facts that we can call into requisition in future years; facts come and go, but there has been an unconscious discipline and preparation going on. If we have learned to distinguish between truth and error we have accomplished a great deal. In our day error adorns herself in the robes of apparent truth, so that it requires the trained eye and intellect to distinguish between the genuine and the spurious. How often do we hear men to-day propounding their opinions as if *opinion* and *truth* were synonyms. The opinion of one may be that the sun revolves round the earth, but nevertheless the earth revolves round the sun. The value of an opinion depends

much upon whose opinion it is. The opinion of the man whose head is white with the frosts of many winters, whose mind has been disciplined and whose spirit has been enlightened by divine grace, may be of some value. But many of the opinions thrust upon the world to-day are gratuitous. They are certainly not acquisitions to the kingdom of truth. Our aim will be to arrive at the truth and to zealously declare and defend it. Our efforts will be to prove loyal to reason and revelation—for they go hand in hand—and when the former fails we will yield cheerful submission to the latter. It would not be expedient here to review in prospect the path before us, or to enunciate the difficulties which lie in the way. If we have learned anything within these walls, it is to grapple with difficulties. They have beset our path thick and fast during the last seven years. We grappled with them, and in a measure triumphed. Honest effort makes difficulties vanish like the morning dew before the rising sun. If we have overcome in the past through faith in God and faith in ourselves, why can't we overcome in the future? The man who works and prays need fear no difficulties. "Impossible" is not found in his vocabulary.

You will pardon us when we say that we have felt—indeed, that we have been made to feel—that a theological course is not as favorable as it may be supposed to be to the acquisition of bible knowledge. We will humbly venture to say here that the student is not brought into sufficiently close contact with the Word itself for the truth's sake. We may study its language and its literature, and yet be in a measure ignorant of the great truths discussed. The college curriculum of to-day is the child of fifty years ago, when almost every theological student was mighty in the Scriptures from his very childhood, and when battles were fought and won regarding important doctrines of faith. But the circumstances have changed. Theological students are no longer from homes where the Word of God is effectually taught, and on entering college many of them know little save Christ and Him crucified. The days of sectarian controversy have, happily, to a great extent passed away. These changed circumstances demand changes in the college curriculum in order that every graduate may be an able minister of the New Testament, thoroughly furnished for work in his own day. What is the cause of much of the uneasiness in the Church to-day? is a question which every enquiring mind must ask. Much of the cause can be found in the want of *adaptation* of the pulpit to the pew. The preaching of half a century ago is not adapted for to-day. The pews have changed; the pulpit must change also. It is vain to strive to make the pews appreciate what is entirely above or outside of the circle of their vision and apprehension. We might as well try and raise the bottom of the well. The bucket must be let down if we want water. The teaching of the pulpit must be adapted to the needs of the pew. Now, we would humbly say here that the reformation must begin in the college curriculum. Men must be trained with a

view to the work of their own day. The English Bible demands a place in the curriculum of every theological seminary, that the student may be brought into living contact with the word for its own sake. Theological halls have not been so much a place for Bible study as for the study of the Biblical sciences. Thus, the student is treated to much systematic truth which is most valuable. We would not be understood as in the least deprecating what is being done; we would only like to see advances made and departures effected from stereotyped methods adapted for past ages. The demand to-day for men who know the truth is most urgent. The world needs to-day not so much the intellectual theologian, well furnished for controversy, as the man whose heart and life respond to the power of the truth, the man whose activities are charged with the spirit of the word. In answer to the question, "What is wanted?" we cannot do better than quote from the *Old Testament Students* of September, 1887: "(1) That in every institution there shall be an opportunity offered to men who desire to study the English Bible. (2) That the course of study be placed in the hands of men who can teach, and that it be made to have equal dignity and rank with other courses of college study. (3) That public opinion, exclusive of religious opinion, be brought to accept the fact that the study of the Bible, merely as history and literature, is as ennobling, as disciplinary—and, in short, as valuable—as the study of any other history and literature. (4) That the time may soon have passed when young men shall leave our colleges shamefully ignorant of those characters, ideas and events, which have not only greatly influenced, but indeed controlled and moulded, the world's history. Is this asking too much?" When we answer no, and affirm that this is a step in the right direction, we but re-echo the sentiments of many of the presidents of the leading theological seminaries of this continent. There is a possibility of knowing a great deal about the Bible but very little of it. We do not underestimate the value and great importance of intellectual culture and training; we only seek to supplement it with what we believe to be indispensable to a successful Christian ministry. The world to-day needs men strong in heart and intellect, the former to supply life, the latter to guide its movements. Without the former the latter deals with foreign material, and this is always dangerous.

However, no student can feel that this phase of study is being entirely ignored in Queen's. There is no effort spared to make the time most profitable to every student. We know that every effort will be put forth to adapt her curriculum to the needs of the day. She has occupied a prominent place in the advocacy of progressive education in the past. Why can't she lead in the future? In these days of adequate endowments, great things can be accomplished for the present and future generations.

The past year has not been uneventful in the history of this university. It has witnessed one of the grandest

achievements in the history of any university. Queen's has by a mighty effort been raised out of the mire of financial difficulty and her foundations laid upon a rock. We pray and hope that the great performance has not been at the expense of the great actor, and that the sunshine of the jubilee year may be undisturbed by any clouds. As a graduating class we rejoice in the prosperity of our Alma Mater. We pray that her head may long be spared to lead her on to even grander achievements. The reason for his absence to-day is a matter of deep regret to all the students and friends of the university. We trust that he may soon be restored in his wonted vigor to his much-loved work.

We would here thank all our kind and able professors for their untiring efforts in our behalf. We trust that their well-directed labors may not be fruitless.

During the last seven years we have found a home in Kingston. The old city has won a warm place in our hearts. It would be ungrateful in us to fail to express our appreciation of the many kindnesses which we have experienced. We ask only one favor: Deal with those who come after us as well as you have dealt with us.

Fellow-students, distance may separate us, but it can never break the cords of true friendship. "Be ye faithful unto death, and I will give you a crown of life."

THE CHANCELLOR'S ADDRESS.

GOOD WORDS FROM CHANCELLOR FLEMING.

In connection with the lauration of graduates, Chancellor Fleming delivered an address, of which the following is the full text:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—In common with every person here present, I deeply regret the absence of one who, on all previous occasions, has been by my side to support me in the discharge of the duties of my office. This university in every respect is so much indebted to Principal Grant, and he has so endeared himself to us all individually, that we regret his absence the more when we consider the cause. I have received a message from the Principal from beyond the Atlantic, which he desires me to convey to the students. "Tell them," he says, "I will think of them much. I will think of you all in convocation week. I am sorry to be absent, but my health is so much improved that I feel I am doing the right thing in combining duty and pleasure."

Let us hopefully look forward to his return before the opening of another year, restored in vigor, and with strength to persevere in the noble work of advancing the interests of this institution, to which he devoted his intellect, thought and determination.

We may all congratulate ourselves that the university continues steadily in the path of expansion and development which for the past twenty-five years it has undeviatingly followed. Her prospects are brightening daily, and her usefulness is becoming more widely extended.

We may claim to be moving on the wave of increased intelligence advancing over Ontario, which sweeps before it all opposition to the demand for higher education. The necessity for such seats of learning for those who have the will, the power or the determination to avail themselves of their teaching, has ceased to be a matter of argument. The question which has obtained prominence is whether, in order more effectively to attain the means of higher education, there should be one or more than one university maintained in the province.

We are all familiar with the proposition to centralize university work at Toronto, and that at Toronto alone higher education should be obtained. Without discussing the scheme in any of its features, I will confine myself to the remark that, without exception, all the graduates of Queen's in all sections of the province, and a large proportion of the population, would not accept this view. The usefulness of our own university has obtained full recognition. Its half-century of labor and effort, when thought over and considered, has become better known and appreciated. Unimpaired faith in its character and teaching has been evoked, and the feeling has been thoroughly expressed that Queen's should be maintained according to the principles upon which the institution was founded.

This sentiment was so unanimous on the part of all who had been in any way connected with the institution, and who had taken an interest in its fortunes, especially by those who knew best its workings and efficiency, that the trustees, after serious consideration, felt themselves called upon absolutely to reject the proposal to give up our college life at Kingston in order to become merged in the university of Toronto. They determined to maintain for Queen's university its independent existence in this city.

The extent to which the feeling is entertained, that Queen's should be maintained and its usefulness extended on the old foundation, has been fully shown since last convocation in the remarkable result which has been achieved.

It may be remembered that during the convocation week of 1887 it was announced that the council, after much deliberation, had formed the conclusion that the sum of one quarter million dollars was indispensable to meet the requirements of the university, and that an appeal should be made to its friends to obtain this amount. On the supposition that this appeal would not be in vain, so it was further resolved that the additional endowment so collected should be known as the "Jubilee Fund," in commemoration of the fifty years' reign of our most gracious sovereign the queen, and of the first fifty years' life of this university.

There has been but one common feeling with regard to the future. We have definitely rejected the project to become a "graft" upon our so called national university here at Toronto, and we have resolved to maintain our individual life and being as a seat of learning. We strongly

feel that to do so creditably we must obtain for our university the capacity of maintaining the standard of higher education at the highest horizon which the exigencies of modern civilization exact.

The appeal to the supporters of this university to create the jubilee endowment fund, in order that our sphere of usefulness could be enlarged and our future placed above the depressing influence of narrow means and insufficient resources, may be described as forming an epoch, not only in the history of this institution, but in that of the community in which we live. It has resulted in a success sufficient to create astonishment. On all former occasions, in the struggles and embarrassments which have been inseparable from the establishment and working of this institution, an appeal for aid has never been made in vain. But in this instance the demand assumed a magnitude which many of its most sanguine friends feared never could be reached. We held that it was essential to obtain a quarter of a million of dollars, by which our many wants could be supplied and deficiencies remedied.

Under the circumstances in which this sum has been asked, and so speedily, so freely and so generously subscribed, there has never been a fact which I announced with greater pride and satisfaction than the remarkable response which our friends have made to the appeal.

The most characteristic feature of this success is the great number of persons who have come forward as subscribers. It is rarely that such widespread liberality for any purpose can be recorded.

It cannot be said that we are indebted to men of extraordinary wealth who, as in instances elsewhere, have felt it to be a pride to be able to identify their names with so praiseworthy an object as the endowment of a seat of learning. The result which I announce to you with so much satisfaction is attributable to the many benefactors and friends of this institution scattered over the whole of Ontario, and even from without the limits of the province. The widespread sympathy for this institution should be as much a source of happiness to us as the material assistance it assures, and must equally be regarded as a guarantee that if we follow the same course in the future as in the past, determined to bring Queen's up to the highest standard of usefulness and efficiency, we shall always retain the support and affection of our friends, and that their number will go on increasing year by year.

As the raising of this fund, so munificently subscribed, is not a mere ordinary event to pass out of mind when the money shall have been paid, the board of trustees have had under consideration the means which should be taken by which their grateful acknowledgements may best be testified to the benefactors to whose generosity the university is so much indebted. The completion of the Jubilee endowment subscription was first reported to the trustees on the 6th of March last. On that day resolutions were passed to which I think it my duty to direct attention. The first is with respect to the noble and unparalleled action of the students. It reads as follows:

"That the board of trustees, desiring to mark in a special manner their appreciation of the spirit which influenced the students of 1887-8 to come forward to assist in establishing the Jubilee fund, order that a tablet with a suitable inscription be placed on the wall of Convocation Hall."

The second resolution had reference to the course to be followed in perpetuating the names of the donors to the Jubilee fund, and likewise the names of all the benefactors of the university from the earliest date.

A committee has been appointed to consider suggestions as to the best mode of carrying out the purpose. It has been proposed to create a roll of benefactors, inscribed with the names of all who have aided this institution from its foundation.

The Domesday Book of William the Conqueror, which has survived eight centuries and a half, is still to be seen in the Chapter house of Westminster, in the imperial metropolis. The illustrious countryman of many of us, David Hume, describes this ancient record "as the most valuable piece of antiquity possessed by any nation." Its existence at this date is a proof that when care is bestowed upon papers of value they are not perishable. A volume of this character would contain, with the names of our benefactors, a record of specially important events in connection with the institution.

Its history could be written year by year, and it would not be an unimportant part of the duty of the trustees to observe annually that the year's history had been faithfully inscribed.

We are now living at no remote period from the first days of this institution. It would not be difficult to bring down its history from the foundation to the present year. We have but to gather the narratives of those still living and fashion them into form. The records, once satisfactorily established, can be easily maintained.

Many of the first benefactors of this institution have passed away. It becomes, therefore, the duty of this generation to perpetuate the memory of their public spirit and beneficence.

It has been a source of great satisfaction to me to learn, on the part of those with whom this point has been discussed, that it is the prevailing desire to pay this mark of respect to the memory of those good and true friends of Queen's university who in all its struggles and efforts have evinced their devotion to its fortunes.

The Book of Benefactors would be the Domesday book of Queen's University; it would be in the special custody of the trustees and would be brought out by them on great occasions. A work of this character would form no unimportant or uninteresting feature at the annual convocations.

I would labour under some difficulty in dwelling upon one point in connection with the endowment fund if the absence of its chief promoter did not permit me to speak with less reserve on the subject. It is impossible not to bear testimony to the pre-eminent services rendered by Principal Grant to this University. We all recognize the

singular devotion, the rare tact, the untiring energy and self-sacrifice which he has shown in its cause. I cannot but think that you will echo my words, that to him we are mainly indebted for the present satisfactory condition of the institution; that it is to him we owe the singular prosperity to which we all bear testimony. It is a question how we can best give expression to this feeling in some form, agreeable to Principal Grant and creditable to ourselves.

In consequence of this accession to our resources the trustees have resolved to proceed with the completion of new lecture rooms and with the erection of a hall of science. In our desire to acknowledge the benefactions of an old and staunch friend of this University it has been decided to give to the building the name of the "John Carruthers' Hall."

The trustees have likewise determined to appoint additional professors, one to the chair of English Literature, one to the chair of Modern Languages. We must not, however, conclude that these appointments will complete our teaching organization. I ask your permission to refer to the first occasion when I had the honor to appear before you as chancellor some years back. I then took upon myself to suggest that so soon as the endowment would admit of the step being taken political science should receive consideration, and that that science should be made a branch of special study. I then endeavored to point out the advantage which would be derived eventually by the community if we had the means of giving to our youth a training so desirable and so important as that which the study of political science in its broadest sense implies.

I need not explain to those whom I have the honor to address that my allusion in no way bears upon the art of politics and the struggles of political warfare as the art is practiced here and elsewhere. The science of politics in its broad comprehensive view is based upon the past history of the world and of each particular nationality, and differs widely from the theories, efforts and intrigues which have their origin in the fleeting combinations of the hour. This branch of study is an inductive science based upon observation and experience since the days of Plato and Aristotle. It embraces all branches of knowledge which depend on man's nature either as an individual or aggregations and groups. The immortal work of that countryman of many of us present, "Adam Smith," published in 1776, is as fresh to-day in the wide application of its principles as when it appeared. As Sir James Mackintosh remarked of it: "It is perhaps the only book which produced an immediate general and irrevocable change in some of the most important parts of the legislation of all civilized nations."

There may be writers who refuse recognition to political economy in its present condition as a perfected science, and who may contend that the distance it has reached in the way of scientific completion is after all but limited and uncertain.

It may not be a science of precise fact as chemistry or

botany or other sciences which find a place in the curriculum, but it is the spirit of enquiry and contemplation which political science calls forth, which, to some extent, constitutes the great benefit it extends.

The central idea in political science is the care of the state and the mechanisms by which society is held together. There are, however, around the central idea and within the broad domain of the science, many problems and branch propositions to be considered.

Nearly twenty-three centuries have passed since Aristotle discussed the relations of a family, its bearings upon the state, the high importance of public morality on the happiness of a community, and the advantages of a wise system of education, at the same time considering the forms of government best capable of extending prosperity to a community. The whole conditions of life have been modified in the more recent centuries, but I ask has human nature, in its virtues and its vices, in its strength and its weakness, been greatly changed? Can anyone pretend that nothing is to be learned from the experience of the past? Must not the feeling be that the information at our command is really of wonderful magnitude, immeasurably in advance of the facts which existed when Aristotle endeavored to elaborate the science?

The student of to-day has a mass of information ready at his hand, and he is thus in a position to take a careful view of the whole field of facts which has accumulated for centuries.

True political science is of value from the principles which it teaches us to deduce from the past condition of the world. Inductively it leads through the mazes of Roman history, the establishment by Rome of civil law side by side with the civilization which Rome inherited from Greece. We pass to the middle ages, to the establishment of modern monarchies, to the days when parliaments have arisen and are becoming supreme. What a view is thus obtained of the events which have occurred in the progress of human society, of the vicissitudes to which nations have been subjected, of the rise and decay of committees, of the growth of the constitutions of new powers arising to might and majesty, of powers as our own imperial system, true to the history of a thousand years, in advancing personal and political liberty, in founding free communities on the shores of every ocean and in influencing the extension of civil and religious freedom in the heart of every continent.

Political investigation deals with the causes which add to national wealth and give to society development, strength and endurance. It may truly be said that there is no study which has more relation to the progress of civilization, no research, wisely and systematically pursued, better calculated to confer important benefits on mankind. I must trust that the time is not far distant when this science will be included in the curriculum of the university.

Those who are entrusted with the direction of Queen's university attach the highest importance to the character

of the professors. They recognize to the fullest extent that the success and reputation of a teaching institution depends mainly on the executive heads of education. They desire, therefore, in the future as in the past to obtain professors marked by unquestionable merit and ability, and in making the new appointments they are determined to leave nothing undone to secure for each chair the best man to be had. To obtain men of lofty attainments with the highest teaching power will be the primary object. Every other consideration will be secondary. An increased endowment will place this university above the disadvantages from which similar institutions have often suffered, and from which to some extent Queen's has suffered in past years. We can avoid the multiplication of duties upon our professors beyond their strength, and observe the proper and reasonable limit which will produce the greatest efficiency.

We feel confident that each individual professor will be fully impressed with the sense of his honorable and important office, and that each one will strive to excel in his particular sphere of duty.

I feel warranted in saying that not only will each individual occupant of a professor's chair be imbued with aspirations that in every department of teaching this university will achieve renown, it will be alike the duty the privilege and the happiness of all, in any way connected with the institution, by every means in their power to establish the pre-eminence of Queen's as a seat of learning unsurpassed in the Dominion.

I look forward to see the high standard we have set up for the university maintained in every respect, not simply in science, in history, in classics and in every branch of study which come within the domain of the four faculties but in the intercourse between man and man, in the daily life of all who will owe their learning to this Alma Mater, in the rectitude of their conduct, in their devotion to principle and duty, and in the observance of high personal honor which no temptation can seduce and no misfortune subdue.

THE EXAMINATIONS.

UNIVERSITY PRIZE LIST.

BACHELORS OF ARTS.

- T. A. Allen, Brockville.
- A. U. Bain, Kingston.
- W. B. C. Barclay, Arnprior.
- A. W. Beall, Whitby.
- G. J. Bryan, Kingston.
- Miss C. A. Cameron, Kingston.
- J. C. Cameron, Camerontown.
- Miss A. Chambers, Wolfe Island.
- J. A. Claxton, Inverary.
- W. A. Finlay, Lakefield.
- W. R. Givens, Kingston.
- A. Haig, Menie.

J. Hales, Forfar.
 G. E. Hartwell, Westport.
 W. T. Holdcroft, Tweed.
 R. J. Hunter, Millbrook.
 J. J. Kelly, Bell's Corners.
 O. L. Kilborn, Toledo.
 F. J. Kirk, Kingston.
 H. A. Lavell, Kingston.
 H. Leask, Orillia.
 L. T. Lochhead, Napanee.
 G. W. Morden, Picton.
 W. S. Morden, Alisonville.
 J. A. Macdonald, Blackenay.
 A. K. H. McFarlane, Dundas.
 J. McKay, St. Raphael's.
 W. T. McClement, Kingston.
 A. Mackenzie, Tiverton.
 W. Mc. Thompson, Durham, N.S.
 W. J. Patterson, Kingston.
 E. Pirie, Dundas.
 T. B. Scott, Campbellford.
 T. R. Scott, Aurora.
 R. C. H. Sinclair, Carleton Place.

MASTER OF ARTS.

J. Findlay, Cataraqui.
 W. Logie, Hamilton.
 A. A. Mackenzie, London, Eng.
 H. L. Wilson, Kingston.

BACHELOR OF DIVINITY.

W. J. Fowler, M.A., Doakton, N.B.

DOCTORS OF MEDICINE, MASTERS OF SURGERY.

T. C. Baker, Wolfe Island.
 W. P. Chamberlain, Morrisburg.
 J. C. Connell, M.A., Dundas.
 W. H. Cooke, North Gower.
 Miss A. D. Craine, Smith's Falls.
 W. H. Downing, Kingston.
 Miss Elizabeth Embury, Napanee.
 J. B. Fraser, Brockville.
 A. B. Gillis, Rowena.
 E. H. Horsey, Ottawa.
 D. Jamieson, Kars.
 T. J. Jamieson, Kars.
 F. H. Koyle, Brockville.
 Miss Annie Lawyer, Morrisburg.
 J. S. Livingston, Belleville.
 C. O. Mabey, Odessa.
 C. N. Mallory, Escott.
 W. J. Maxwell, Brockville.
 Miss E. S. Mitchell, Montreal.
 S. H. McCammon, Kingston.
 T. S. McGillivray, Kingston.
 • E. McGrath, Campbellford.
 Miss Nettie Ogilvie, Kingston, Jamaica.

T. O'Neil, Belleville.
 W. F. Pratt, Ottawa.
 Wilton Pratt, Toledo.
 J. W. Robertson, Millhaven.
 R. P. Robinson, New Boyne.
 P. J. Scott, Southampton.
 D. McK. Smellie, Chesley.
 A. D. Walker, Belleville.
 A. W. Whitney, Iroquois.
 T. A. Wright, Westneath.
 Rev. J. F. Smith, Latona.
 Francis J. Bateman.
 William E. Harding.
 Kenneth Henderson.
 Charles James.
 Frederick H. Kalbfleisch.
 Thomas P. McCullough.
 Hiram B. Thompson.
 William R. Wade.
 James S. Wardlaw.

The last nine men are simply persons who seek graduation at Queen's, and their addresses are not attainable.

MEDALLISTS IN ARTS.

Prince of Wales gold medal, Classics—H. L. Wilson, B.A., Kingston.
 Mayor's gold medal, Philosophy—M. McKenzie, Tiverton.
 University silver medal, Political Economy—A. G. Hay, Pinkerton.
 Carruthers gold medal, Chemistry—T. G. Allen, Brockville.
 Prince of Wales silver medal, Modern Languages—A. W. Beall, Whitby.
 University gold medal, Mathematics—W. J. Patterson, Kingston.
 Prince of Wales silver medal, Natural Sciences—T. McClement, Kingston.

HONOR MEN.

Honors in Greek, first class—H. L. Wilson, Kingston ; W. A. Finlay, Lakefield. Second class—G. E. Hartwell, Westport.
 Honors in Latin, first class—H. L. Wilson, Kingston ; W. A. Finlay, Lakefield ; A. W. Beall, Whitby. Second class—W. B. C. Barclay, Annapolis ; J. A. Claxton, Inverary ; G. E. Hartwell, Westport.
 Honors in Philosophy, first class—Malcolm McKenzie, Tiverton.
 Honors in Political Economy—A. G. Hay, Pinkerton ; J. Binnie, Durham ; J. Sharpe, Wilberforce.
 Honors in Chemistry, first class—T. G. Allen, Brockville ; J. Hales, Forfar. Second class—A. Haig, Menie ; G. W. Morden, Picton ; J. W. White, Branchton. First year, first class—T. L. Walker, Brampton.
 Honors in Modern Languages, first class—A. W. Beall, Whitby ; J. A. Claxton, Inverary.

Honors in History, second class—W. B. C. Barclay, Annprior.

Honors in English, second class—W. B. C. Barclay, Annprior.

Honors in full, Mathematics, first class—W. J. Patterson, Kingston; second class—A. Ross.

Honors in part, Mathematics: Modern Geometry—Carmichael, Nelson; Solid Geometry, first class—Curle; Theory of Equations, first class—McLean.

Honors in Natural Science: Botany, first year—J. T. Bowerman, E. J. Corkhill; second year—W. T. McClement, T. G. Allen, G. W. Morden; Zoology, second year—Bowerman, Haig, McClement, White; Geology, first year, Bowerman; Geology, second year—McClement, Hales.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN ARTS.

Foundation No. 1, value \$50, Senior Latin (with honor of Senior Greek)—F. Heap, Lindsay.

Foundation No. 2, \$50, Senior Greek—A. Ireland.

Foundation No. 3, \$50, Senior English—Miss L. Shibley, Kingston.

Foundation No. 4, \$50, Junior Philosophy—J. Millar, Millarton.

Foundation No. 5, \$50, Junior Physics—Miss J. Horne, Wolfe Island, and N. R. Carmichael, Strangely, equal.

Foundation No. 6, \$50, Junior Chemistry—T. L. Walker.

Nickle, \$50, Natural Science—Miss C. A. Cameron, Kingston.

Catarqui, \$50, History—C. F. Hamilton.

St. Andrew's Church, Toronto (close), \$50, Junior Greek—D. McG. Gaudier, Fort Coulonge, with honor of Junior Mathematics.

Glass Memorial (close), \$35, Junior Mathematics—J. Black.

Gowan prize—T. G. Allan, Brockville.

SCHOLARSHIPS IN THEOLOGY.

Anderson No. 1, \$50, Second Year Divinity—J. J. Wright, Peterboro.

Anderson No. 2, \$30, Junior Divinity—P. M. Macleod Dundas, P.E.I.

Anderson No. 3, \$20, Third Year Divinity—W. J. Drummond, Toledo, Ont.

Hugh MacLennan, \$25, Church History—Orr Bennett, Peterboro.

Toronto No. 1, \$30, Second Year Hebrew—T. A. Cosgrove, Millbrook.

Toronto No. 2, \$30, Third Year Hebrew—W. J. Fowler, Doakton, N.B.

Rankine, \$55, Apologetics—J. McKinnon, Belfast, P.E.I.

Spence, \$60, general proficiency in First Year Theology—J. Rattay, Portsmouth.

John McKinnon passed in Apologetics for the Bachelor

of Divinity degree, and J. J. Wright in Apologetics and Church History with the same view.

THE PASS LIST.

Junior Greek—D. McG. Gaudier, C. C. Arthur, R. H. Cowley, J. A. Beattie, R. M. Phalen, J. A. Black, J. A. Leitch, J. Binnie, D. L. McLennan, C. Webster, A. B. McIntyre, O. Young, J. McC. Kellock.

Senior Greek—F. Heap, F. A. W. Ireland, N. R. Carmichael, R. J. Hutcheon, F. G. Kirkpatrick, P. Pergan, J. A. Taylor, J. P. Falconer, R. Young; J. A. Sinclair, R. J. Hunter, equal; W. Walkinshaw, J. Swift, C. F. Hamilton, A. Fitzpatrick, W. B. C. Barclay, J. A. McDonald, J. D. Boyd, T. A. Brough, A. Graham, G. F. Varcoe, J. Sharp, J. H. Madden.

Junior German—Annie G. Campbell, McDonald, Minnie M. Chambers, J. J. Downing, A. E. Lavell, Hattie M. Baker, J. O'Shea, A. B. Cunningham, W. Nickle, E. L. Yourex, M. C. Twitchell, W. F. Gillies, H. B. Telgmann, N. Henderson, J. W. Edwards, T. L. Walker.

Senior German—Alex. Bethune, Carrie Wilson, George Malcolm, Emily F. Bristol, P. S. Mahood, Laura Shibley, Jennie Fowler, Lillie B. Irving, C. H. Daley.

Junior French—Annie G. Campbell, W. R. Stewart, Minnie M. Chambers, H. S. McDonald, A. E. Lavell, W. F. Gillies, E. J. Etherington, Hattie M. Baker, A. B. Cunningham, W. F. Nickle, J. J. Downing, E. L. Yourex, J. O'Shea, T. L. Walker, D. C. Porteous, J. O. Bedard; M. C. Twitchell and N. R. Henderson, equal.

Senior French—A. Bethune, E. F. Bristol, L. B. Irving; Laura Shibley, G. Malcolm, equal; Jennie Fowler and C. L. M. Wilson, equal; C. H. Daley, W. C. A. Walkem, D. P. Asselstine.

Junior English—W. D. McIntosh, Hattie McRossie, D. McG. Gaudier, F. A. W. Ireland, Lillie B. Irving, T. J. Thompson, W. R. Stewart, J. A. Black, H. W. Baker, J. Rollins, Joseph Boyle, F. G. Kirkpatrick, V. M. Purdy, T. J. Lockhart, C. C. Arthur, J. McKellock, W. H. Brokenshire, J. Brokenshire, S. G. Robertson, E. J. Etherington, J. A. Beattie, A. B. McIntyre, C. R. Webster, J. O. Bedard, F. J. McCannan, J. S. Shurrie, T. L. Walker, D. L. McLennan, Oscar Young, D. C. Porteous, G. T. Copeland, J. Hodges.

Senior English—Laura Shibley, V. Sullivan, A. G. Hay, F. Heap, J. M. Millar, A. Graham, R. J. Hunter, R. J. Hutcheon, James Smellie; Janet Horn and Neil Macpherson, equal; J. Cattanauch, G. W. Morden; Jennie Fowler and F. J. Pope, equal; J. P. Falconer, C. H. Daley, D. G. McPhail, J. A. Taylor, Emily Bristol, Norman McPherson, Andrew Haig, P. Pergan, W. A. Stewart, J. F. Scott, R. Young, W. Walkinshaw, T. Boyle, W. R. Young, N. A. Carmichael, A. Bethune, A. R. McNaughton, J. Bell, J. W. White.

Junior Philosophy—Miller, Curle, Mimes, Miss J. Farrell, T. H. Farrell, King, Chown, Dyde, J. M. Farrell, Thompson, Neil McPherson, Pirie, Phalen, McKay, Scott, McClement, Fenwick, Finlay, Pergan, Kilborn, Russel, C. Wilson, Bell, N. A. McPherson, Mahood, Ross, Sullivan,

Leask, Shurie, Cattanach, Boyd, Smellie, Bradley, Muirhead, Echlin, Macfarland, Stuart, Griffin.

Extra Mural—Curley.

Astronomy—F King, R S Minnes, T H Farrell, W Curle.

Senior Philosophy—Hay, Binnie, Sinclair, Morden, Finlay, Scott, Sharp, Copeland, Mackenzie.

Senior Physics—R S Minnes, Francis King, T H Farrell, W Curle.

Junior Physics—Janet Horn and N R Carmichael, equal; J Kirk and F T Pope, equal; J J McKay and R C H Sinclair, equal; J M Farrell, A McKenzie, John Nelson, J C Cameron; Alice Chambers and T Boyle, equal; George Malcolm, J P Falconer, W McC Thompson; F J McCammon, J H Madden, R J Hunter, equal; H Leask, Alfred Orr, J J Kelly, R H Cowley; R M Phalen and T L Walker, equal; R J McKelvey, D G McPhail; D Strachan and H A Lavell, equal; P S Mahood, E B Echlin, T A Brough, S S Burns, James Cattanach, W W Coleman, J W White.

Junior Latin—D McG Gandier, N R Carmichael; Anna G Campbell and J A Roddick, equal; C C Arthur and J J Downing, equal; W R Stewart, E J Etherington, H S McDonald, Alfred Orr, J O'Shea, M C Twitchell, A E Lavell, J A Beattie, J O Bedard, A B Cunningham, E L Yourex, M M Chambers, W F Gillies; J A Black and T Boyle, equal; D L McLennan, J McKellock, H W Baker, T J Lockhart, D C Porteous, A B McIntyre, O Young, J A Leitch.

Senior Latin—Fred Heap, F A W Ireland, R J Hutcheon, J H Mills, W S Morden, C F Hamilton, Robert Young, J M Millar, L Shibley, F G Kirkpatrick, V Sullivan, Thomas Swift, John Bell, J A Taylor, E F Bristol, W Walkinshaw, C H Daley, A. Bethune, T A Brough, N McPherson, Jennie Fowler, J F Varcoe, J F Smellie, G F Copeland, J C Cameron, A Graham, J J Kelly, C L M Wilson, W J Hayes.

Natural Science—A Cameron, E J Etherington, W A Stewart, A U Bain, J O Bedard, E J Corkill; J A Minnes, A Fitzpatrick, A Fenwick, equal; E Pirie, J B Cochran, J Brokenshire, equal; S S Burns, E E Dyde, M A Macpherson, G F Bradley, J H Madden.

Medical Botany—J F Kennedy, M W Earl, J A Beleh. History—C F Hamilton, Alice Cameron, Alice Chambers, T J Thompson, A U Bain, James Smellie, D Strachan, H A Lavell, I Brough, G Copeland, F J McCammon, C O'Connor, James Minnes, J A Redden, J S Shurie, H McFarlane.

Junior Mathematics—Gandier, Campbell, Arthurs, H W Baker, M M Chambers, Black, T Boyle, Shurie, O'Shea, Ireland, H M Baker, McIntosh, D A Hamilton, Gillies, Fitzpatrick, Malcolm, Cunningham, Lavell, Purdy, Yourex, Twitchell, McNaughton, McIntyre, Lockhart, W R Stewart, Graham, McKelvey, H S McDonald, Beattie, O'Connor, C F Hamilton, W A Stewart, Kellock, Burns, Hayes, Finlay, McLennan, Downing.

Senior Mathematics—Carmichael, Nelson, Coleman.

Chemistry—T L Walker, W T Holdercroft, W J Sumnerly; F J Pope and T B Scott, equal; R C H Sinclair, N McPherson, J J Kelly, V M Purdy, E J Etherington, J O Bedard, H Leask, Alfred Orr, E B Echlin, A M Fenwick, J F Bradley, R H Cowley, J B Cochrane, S S Burns, D G McPhail.

THEOLOGICAL PASSES.

Third Hebrew—W J Fowler, W J Drummond, G R Lang, J G Potter, J McKinnon, D Munro, M McKinnon, J W H Milne.

Chaldee—W J Fowler, G R Lang, W J Drummond, M McKinnon, J G Potter, J McKinnon.

First Hebrew—W McC Thompson, G J Bryan, T R Scott, D G McPhail, J A Redden, J McKay, C A Campbell, J F McFarland, J A McDonald, E G Walker, J Cattanach, J Rattray.

Old Testament Exegesis and Septuagint—J Rattray, B A, G J Bryan, T A Cosgrove, B A, W J Fowler, M A, Orr Bennett, B A, R Whiteman, B A, P A McLeod, B A, W J Drummond, B A, G R Lang, B A, W H Cornett, B A, J G Potter, J J Wright, B A, R J Sturgeon, B A, E G Walker, B A.

Second Hebrew—T A Cosgrove, W H Cornett, R Whiteman.

Junior Divinity—P A McLeod, J Rattray, G Bryan, R A Sturgeon, N T C McKay, E G Walker.

Second Year Divinity—John McKinnon, J J Wright, D Flemming, J G Potter, R Whiteman.

Third Year Divinity—W J Drummond, W J Fowler, J W H Milne, George Lang, D Munro, M McKinnon, J McNeil, D J Hyland.

New Testament Criticism—J McKinnon and P A McLeod, equal; G Bryan, J Rattray, J W H Milne, equal; George Lang, W J Fowler, W J Drummond, D Flemming, O Bennett, M McKinnon, J J Wright, C A Campbell, R A Sturgeon, R Whiteman, J G Potter, E G Walker, D J Hyland.

Junior Apologetics—J Rattray, G Bryan, T A Cosgrove, W H Cornett, R A Sturgeon, N T C McKay, E G Walker.

Senior Apologetics—J McKinnon, J Wright, J W Drummond, D Flemming, D Munro, J G Potter, R Whiteman, J McNeil.

Church History—P A McLeod, T A Cosgrove, J W Fowler and J J Wright, equal; O Bennett, J McKinnon, J M McLean, J Rattray, R Whiteman, equal; M McKinnon, D Flemming, C A Campbell, R A Sturgeon, equal; H J Drummond, J W H Milne, W H Cornett, D J Hyland, N T C McKay, W J Potter, D Munro, E G Walker, George Lang, J McNeil.

Biblical History and Geography—W J Drummond, James Rattray, W J Fowler, James G Potter, J McNeil. Testament in Theology—W J Drummond, R W J Fowler, George Lang.